TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The New England Watch and Ward Society

1905-1906

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report

of

The New England Watch and Ward Society

(*Incorporated in 1884 in Boston*)

FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906

Boston:
Office of the Society, 28 School Street
1906.

We ask any person aware of evils that require correction to notify the agent, Mr. HENRY CHASE, 28 School Street, Boston, who will regard all information as strictly confidential, when so desired.

Bequest

THE object of this Society is to remove the temptations to vice and crime, and to reduce the necessity for asylums and prisons. It does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

Form of a Bequest

I BEQUEATH to the Society located in Boston, Mass., and known as THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY, formerly called the New England Society for the Suppression of Vice, the sum of.....

Officers for 1906-1907

President

Samuel B. Capen

Vice-Presidents

Clarence J. Blake, M.D.
Rev. Geo. A. Gordon, D.D.
Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D.
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Rev. Frederick B. Allen

Treasurer

John S. Adams, 36 Temple Place

Directors

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Rev. Frederick B. Allen
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John S. Lockwood
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Marcus Morton
John H. Storer
Rev. Rufus B. Tobey
James F. Wise
Prof. S. H. Woodbridge

Auditors

Delcevare King
A. S. Lovett

Counsel, B. B. Johnson
Agent, Henry Chase, 28 School Street
Assistant Agent, Evan E. Davies

Twenty-eighth Annual Report.

28 School St., Boston,
March 7, 1906.

To the Members and Friends of The New England Watch and Ward Society.

We beg leave to request those receiving this Report to examine it and determine if the Society does not deserve to be amply sustained.

What we can tell, however, does not give any adequate idea of the benefit of our work in one of its most important departments. We seize on a search warrant hundreds of prints, photographs and negatives which we can only characterize in the most general terms. Were we, by a fuller description, to give an explicit idea of their character, the circulation of this Report would not be tolerated. Yet these photographs and others from the same negatives, are still being scattered, and except for our activity would be multiplied tenfold.

Peculiar character of the work

A recent crime, attended by acts of a most revolting character, excited the indignation of the community to an unparalleled degree, and aroused the police to unwonted activity, in an effort to discover criminals of like character and practice. Committees are also formed and investigations made for the purpose of devising some method to diminish the inevitable results of an immoral life.

A crime which aroused the community

Important as are all such efforts, they attack the wrong end of the line; dealing with consequences instead of causes. What we need is a higher standard of morals.

The social evil, though more harmful, is different from the drink evil, in that the signs of an impure life are generally concealed. The final effects are all that we behold, and even those but seldom, and too late for help. The most effectual remedy is the removal of corrupting agencies and proper instruction given especially to the young. The Watch and Ward Society desires above all else to do a preventive work.

Remedy for the social evil

Obscene and Immoral Books, Pictures and Pamphlets.

Fewer sales of immoral books pictures etc.

We are pleased to be able to report that during the last year we have not had so much trouble as previously in this line of our work, with the exception of the immoral and suggestive postal card nuisance, which is treated in this Report under a separate heading. The bookstores and news-stands are generally quite free from objectionable matter, or at any rate, such as we can successfully prosecute for, and it is seldom we have to make any complaint against newsdealers for these offences.

The most important case we have had the past year, was where two men, one employed as a salesman in a prominent down-town picture store, and the other a man in business for himself, were engaged in a very secret manner in selling obscene pictures of the worst kind. The way they did their business made it very hard for us to get the necessary evidence to convict. After carefully laid plans the proper evidence was obtained; we arrested the parties, and in the store of one of them, 98 pamphlets, 140 pictures, 198 glass negatives, and 200 obscene prints, — all of the vilest kind imaginable, — were seized. Both men were convicted and the material seized was destroyed by order of the Court.

Important case described in detail

A complaint reached us that a large dealer in cigars and tobacco in Boston was using an objectionable business card to advertise a certain brand of cigars. We secured the necessary evidence and then obtained a search warrant and seized in two stores, 3,917 of the cards. This man, together with his manager, was convicted.

Objectionable business card

In another case, which we regard as important and far-reaching in its effect, we were informed that a news agent on one of the trains of the B. & A. R.R., running between Boston and Springfield, was selling pictures which were described to us as "off color". The assistant agent rode on the train with the news agent and bought from him a picture for fifty cents, which was probably worth one cent. The picture was an improper one, and the vender was arrested in Springfield and convicted.

News agent selling immoral pictures on the train

The conviction for an offence like this would be known on all the Railroads in New England in a few hours, and would stop this secret traffic.

The Postal Card Nuisance.

From the prevalent practice of mailing to friends illustrated postal cards has arison the sending of some which were of a very low character and as near as possible to the line of indecency and impurity.

During the past summer these gave us much trouble. Not a day passed for many weeks that we did not receive complaints verbally, by telephone and by letter, against persons engaged in the circulation of these contemptible articles. Even dealers, laying some claim to respectability and position, engaged in the sale.

Many complaints against persons selling postal cards

In such cases we can do nothing except by law. We carried specimens of the worst to the Judges, who thought

the offenders had so carefully protected themselves that it would be impossible to carry cases through the court to a conviction. All we could do, therefore, in reply to those who complained to us, was to show our position and inform them we were powerless. We resorted to the Inspector of Mails, who was as much embarassed as ourselves and for the same reasons.

We could not obtain warrants

The Postmasters in Boston and vicinity were constantly withdrawing the most immodest specimens from the mails, and the Inspector was sending one hundred daily to the department at Washington. Finally, he succeeded in convicting a dealer who had received a lot a little more vile than usual, from Paris, and the Police, upon our evidence, convicted a pedlar who was selling those of an obscene character on the street.

Postal cards withdrawn from the mails

When it was learned that these postals were being withdrawn from the mails, the supply both in the stores and on the streets diminished, and at present the craze seems to be gradually passing away.

Theatres and Museums.

The vaudeville entertainments, at the opening of the season last autumn, were very free from immorality and have generally continued so. Indeed, some of the managers avowed the opinion that there was nothing gained by anything else.

Improved character of vaudeville entertainments

There have been but three marked exceptions; one in each of three places, which at our earnest protest were at once removed. We are glad to say that these entertainments have been from year to year steadily attaining a more desirable character.

The one cent amusement parlors are not in every in-

stance all we could desire, although the pictures exhibited are carefully kept within the law. They are usually a great improvement upon the slot-machine pictures of years ago.

Beaches and Parks.

We have visited all the principal places of summer resort in the State and secured full information in regard to their character. We are glad to say we have found them generally free from objection on the score of immorality. We visited these places first incognito, and after examination, called on the managers and expressed either our approval or condemnation.

Beaches and parks generally unobjectionable

When we remember that these are places of general family resort for several months, the importance of this scrutiny will be appreciated.

There were opened last summer, two new and very expensive places; one the White City, on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester: the other, Paragon Park, on Nantasket Beach. Many places of entertainment were licensed in each. We visited the former and were gratified to find it entirely unobjectionable in all its appoiniments. In regard to the latter, complaints were made that in connection with one entertainment, an immoral dance was on exhibition, and that in another place, certain gambling devices were in operation.

Paragon Park, and the White City

Having obtained conclusive evidence, we called on the Judge of the Court for a warrant. He replied that such was the respectability of the proprietors, they probably knew nothing of the matter, and advised that we first notify the managers, which we did. They promised it should be stopped at once.

But having satisfied ourselves after a few days that the objectionable features were still continued, we called again on the Judge, who said, he had promised the legal counsel for the Park that no warrants should be issued until he should have had an opportunity for explanation. We therefore invited him to our office, where he met the counsel for the Society, and the matter was very thoroughly discussed, when he assured us that nothing of the kind should occur again.

Paragon Park

We afterward learned from time to time that this promise was faithfully kept. Gentlemen visited with their wives the special show and informed us everything was perfectly proper.

Agricultural Fairs.

Satisfactory character of the Agricultural Fairs

We called last autumn upon the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, who informed us that he had instructed his agents not to permit any gambling devices or immoral exhibitions at the State Fairs. We also called upon the Chief of the State Police, who had given similar directions to his officers.

We visited the Fairs at Marshfield, South Weymouth, Taunton, Worcester and Brockton, all of which were free from objectionable features, officers of the State Police being present, who stopped everything illegal at the outset.

We also attended the Fair in Belchertown, at which we stopped, through the assistance of the Deputy Sheriff, several gambling schemes. We hope the present state of things will be continued this year.

In February, 1905, in consequeuce of the disgraceful condition of the Fair at Danbury, Conn., in October, 1904, we introduced into the Connecticut legislature a bill to

prohibit immoral shows. Our bill was not adopted, but a similar one was substituted, to stop all immoral shows and gambling at fairs in that State. As a result of this law, we are informed that the fairs in Connecticut were last year generally free from some of the objectionable features which had always existed; and when we investigated the Fair at Danbury last October, there were no immoral shows, and what gambling there was, was on a very small scale.

Moral character of Agricultural Fairs in Connecticut improved

Gambling.

As we have said in several of our previous yearly reports, gambling in Boston, through the vigilance of the police and ourselves, has been practically suppressed; that is to say, open gambling, and the regular open gaming house is still, we believe, a thing of the past. We do not mean to say there is no place where a "quiet game" is carried on in secret, but the open gaming house is unknown, and will be, as long as the police are as vigilant as they are now. Policy is still played, but only by a few of the old players, and it is done in secret in barber shops, saloons, cigar stores, etc. We wish we could say this of all other cities and towns in the Commonwealth. There seems to be a lack of sentiment to back up the officials in performing their sworn duties, perhaps because of the prevalence of private, social gambling.

Common gaming house not to be found in Boston

One of the most remarkable cases we had the past year occurred in Chelsea. We were appealed to by a prominent citizen of that city to stop the policy playing there, which was carried on almost under the very eyes of the police. We got the evidence against the two principals, made a successful raid, secured a lot of policy

Policy case in Chelsea

gaming material, and the men were convicted and paid fines amounting to $400.

Convictions for keeping gambling slot machines

Throughout the State we are constantly appealed to, to suppress gambling machines, and we have prosecuted all cases that our means would allow. This work alone resulted in the conviction of 21 persons for keeping these machines, and the seizure of 38 machines, the value of which was probably about $4,000. These were all destroyed by order of the Court.

Convicted for advertising lottery in Portugese newspaper

One peculiar case that perhaps deserves notice and which comes under this head, is that of a Portugese paper published in New Bedford, which advertised a lottery for houses in the Azores. We obtained the necessary evidence and the editor and manager of the paper were both arrested, convicted and fined $100 each, in the New Bedford Court. As far as we can learn, this is the first conviction under the law which prohibits the advertising of a lottery in a newspaper.

Violation of gift enterprise law

Another case was that of a prominent merchant who devised a scheme for selling his goods, by offering to give an indefinite sum of money to all persons who made a purchase of a certain amount. This was in violation of the gift enterprise law. We convicted this man and he was fined $50.

Pool Selling and Registering Bets at the Trotting Parks.

Probably never since the opening of trotting parks in this state has there been less gambling in connection with the races. At the opening of the season in June, registering bets was permitted at the Country Club and there were pool selling and registering bets at the two

meetings which followed, at Saugus and Worcester; but in July, previous to the first meeting in Readville, Governor Douglas gave instructions to the Chief of the State Police, that there was to be no gambling at the race tracks. This order was obeyed, and there was no pool selling or registering bets at any meeting which followed. In fact, the Saugus track removed its entries to Dover, N. H.

Governor's Instructions to Chief of State Police

The question as to whether a race-track can be maintained without pool-selling is one with which we have nothing to do. It is a violation of law, and a serious one, involving a heavy penalty and imprisonment. We have always maintained, and still maintain, that this form of gambling can only be effectually stopped by the action of the state, or the authorities of municipalities in which the tracks are located. We have endeavored to arouse at different times public sentiment in Saugus and Readville, but were always unable to secure any adequate co-operation, either of the police or selectmen. The mere bringing of a few men into Court and fining them a few dollars, does not stop the evil. We hope the present Governor will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and order the State Police to stop all violation of law at the tracks.

The only way to prevent gambling at the race tracks

Legislation.

Owing to doubt in the minds of some of the judges as to the illegality of slot machines where something of a little value is given every time, but where there is a chance of getting much more, we introduced into the present legislature a bill to declare all "slot machines or other devices kept, used or maintained for the purpose of de-

Bill against gambling slot machines introduced by us in Legislature

termining by chance or hazard the right to money or other property, or any interest therein" as being a gaming implement within the meaning of the statute; also, further, that all money found in the machines shall be forfeited to the County. The hearing was before the Joint Judiciary on the 18th of January. The Secretary and agents appeared in support of the measure, and we anticipate a favorable report.

At the suggestion of some prominent persons interested in the welfare of children, we prepared and introduced in the present Legislature a bill to amend the law relating to the admission of children under 13 years of age into licensed places of amusement, after sunset, without an adult escort.

Bill introduced by us in regard to admission of young children to licensed places of amusement

The law as it stood permitted only a "parent, guardian, chief of police or truant officer" to make a complaint for violations of this law. There is no such official as "Chief of Police" in Boston, and we were informed by the Judges that no member of the police force could make a legal complaint.

The law in its previous form, therefore, was practically useless in this city where it is most needed. The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Probate and Chancery and has since become a law. We believe that the amendment will have the effect of making managers of places of amusement careful as to the admission of children.

A very innocent looking bill was introduced into the Legislature under the obscure title, "For legislation to authorize the incorporation of associations for the improvement of breeds of horses and other domestic animals." It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Upon examination, we found it was really a bill to legal-

ize pool-selling and registering bets at the tracks. We took measures to fight it, but upon learning that it had no substantial backing and no chance of passing the committee, we did not deem it advisable to antagonize it further. A hearing was held on the 14th of February and the committee gave the petitioners "leave to withdraw."

Two bills to favor gambling introduced by some one

A bill was introduced also to amend the gaming law of 1895, which would have made it almost impossible to convict for being present where gaming implements were found. We appeared and opposed this bill. The Joint Judiciary Committee has since reported leave to withdraw.

Investigations.

A day seldom passes in which we are not called to investigate some matter which may never result in legal action. These cases, though they require time, and may not yield results equal to the expectation of the complainants, often later prove important, and the investigations are recorded in full, in a book kept for the purpose.

Cases investigated and cheerful co-operation of the police

In most instances we are able to accomplish satisfactory results without assistance, but are sometimes obliged to call on the police, who always cooperate most cordially, not only by serving our warrants, but in many other ways less public but not less valuable to the community.

This is true not only of the Police of Boston, but also of the State Police, and in some instances, though not always, of the local police throughout the Commonwealth.

Summary.

The agents have, in the business of the Society, visited 49 cities and towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

They have convicted in the Courts, 35 persons, of different crimes, as follows: —

Keeping a common gaming nuisance	3
Keeping for use, gaming slot machines	21
Selling obscene pictures	1
Having in possession for sale, obscene pictures	2
Circulating obscene business cards	2
Selling policy tickets	1
Setting up and promoting a policy lottery	2
Violation of gift-enterprise law	1
Advertising a lottery in a newspaper	2
Total convictions	35

Amount of fines imposed by Courts	$1295.00
Number of gaming machines seized	38
Obscene cards seized	3917
Obscene pamphlets seized	98
Obscene pictures seized	147
Obscene glass negatives seized	198
Obscene prints seized	200
Obscene postal cards seized	27
Lottery circulars seized	3000
Envelopes containing manifold policy slips	40
Printed and blank policy slips	2250
Policy printing press	1

HENRY CHASE, *Agent.*
EVAN E. DAVIES, *Assistant Agent.*

The Annual Public Meeting.

The Annual Public Meeting of The New England Watch and Ward Society, which was its twenty-eighth anniversary, was held in the Central Church, corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets, Sunday evening, March 25, 1906, at which the President, Samuel B. Capen, Esq., presided. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Prof. William T. Sedgwick, and Rev. John H. Denison.

Address of Samuel B. Capen, Esq.

If the fathers and mothers of this city knew the perils that are besetting the path of their boys and girls, this church to-night would be crowded to overflowing and this Society would have more abundant means to prosecute its great work.

We must recognize the change for good in many directions that has come over our city during the past years. Public gambling has been suppressed and this society has had a large hand helpfully in that direction. The laws against the saloon are enforced better than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. There are many other forms of evil that have been suppressed or brought under strict supervision and control. We have had a Board of Police Commissioners for many years, the members of which have been faithful to their trust, and we have had patrolmen who have also been true. These things we are glad to recognize; but what may be called and what we do call the "Social Evil," it is believed by those who

are in position to know, is growing worse and worse among the boys and girls, and the young men and young women in our homes and in our schools. Talking a few days ago with a prominent physician, a man of large practice, not only family but hospital practice, and who comes into touch with life at various points, he told me a story that was most appalling. He is a graduate of a great University. He has been in the center of things himself, and that not very many years ago. He is not ignorant of what he saw then or what the conditions in city life are, but he told me recently that he happened to be in a group of lads about the age of those in our High and Latin schools, and he said he never heard such filthy language as was expressed by them. It certainly is true, based on information from a man like this, that there is fearful peril just underneath the surface. Some of us heard a few weeks ago, at a meeting of the Congregational Club, Dr. Plummer, of the Talitha Cumi Home, tell her story of what they see and know, so sadly pathetic, of these young unmarried mothers, many of them in their early teens, and the fathers of the children often almost as young. Is it not time that our people were aroused to the dangers that threaten, not from across the sea, not in other parts of our own land, but here at home?

And I think I may say this thing, at least to the men in the audience, that it seems to me the time has fully come when every man with any sense of honor or chivalry whatever should have the *same standard* for men as for women. The woman who goes astray is shunned, but the man as a rule is allowed to go into good society and is treated very much as before. This "double standard" is playing mischief. I heard last Monday night an address from a gentleman most familiar with the Highlanders of

Kentucky. He told how in the simple life of these people, living in their very simple and humble homes, that there was absolute purity almost without exception among them. The manners in the homes, the modesty of the girls, was proper as it should be. He further said that in a large number of years there had been in a whole county but one case of divorce. Then the woman was not only compelled to leave, but the man was ostracised, no one would have anything to do with him, and a petition was circulated asking the authorities for his removal from a public position which he held. It seems to me the time has come in our city when the men who are doing wrong and whom we have tolerated should be ostracised — "boycotted" if you please — and made to feel that they are moral lepers, not worthy of a place in our homes or in society.

But there are others here who can tell the story far better than I. For two or three years you have been willing, some of you, to listen to me. It has not been my thought to take very much time to-night. I am glad, however, to be here and bespeak my interest in a Society which has done and is doing so much. We all ought to have an admiration for the men who are fighting these great battles for us, and who are doing it sometimes at great odds. We ought to recognize what this Society is as a great deterrent of evil. It is a great thing to have this Society as a protection for the innocent and as a terror to the evil doers, ready at any time when it can, to bring them to justice. There is no one certainly in this city who for years has done more to purify and make clean the conditions among us, and who has so continually in many ways stood for civic righteousness, as the Secretary of this Society, Rev. Frederick B. Allen. I am sure we shall all listen with more than usual interest to him.

Address of Rev. Frederick B. Allen.

My dear friends: This is the twenty-eighth anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society, which was formed for the promotion of public morality and the suppression and removal of corrupting agencies.

It is usual for the secretary of a society to read its annual report. We print it at length and distribute it to all our friends. If any one here desires it, it will be sent to any address, but I wish to-night only to give a brief summary, showing what we have done this year. I also want to speak of one or two urgent problems which can perhaps be presented to a congregation like this better than anywhere else.

Our senior agent has been confined to his home for a month or two with a very serious illness. Our work in the meantime has been admirably done by our assistant agent, Mr. Davies, whom I wish to commend for the thorough and efficient way in which he has met the problems which have presented themselves.

We have during the past year visited forty-nine cities and towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. We have, during that time, outside of the preventive work which we do, besides solving the problems which can be detailed on paper — secured 35 convictions. Three of these were for keeping a common gaming nuisance, one for keeping a policy shop, 21 for keeping for use gambling machines, 2 for having for sale obscene pictures, 1 for selling obscene pictures, 2 for circulating obscene business cards, 2 for selling policy tickets or setting up and promoting a lottery, 3 for other gambling offenses; making a total of 35. The amount of fines imposed by courts has been $1,295; the number of gaming

machines destroyed, 38. The value of these machines was $4,000. Obscene cards seized, 3,917; obscene pamphlets seized, 19; obscene pictures seized, 147; obscene glass negatives seized, 198; obscene prints seized, 200; obscene postal cards, 27; lottery circulars and policy slips destroyed, 5,250; one policy printing press seized. All these things seized have been destroyed.

I could tell you of these various cases where, after very difficult detective work, we have found those engaged in this dastardly business of manufacturing, distributing and selling these vile pictures, photographs and pamphlets, but that will be treated of more at length in our printed Report. We have visited our beaches and parks and have in several cases done most effective service in removing objectionable features. Many thousands of persons go to these parks, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be kept decent. We are glad to say we generally have the hearty co-operation of those in charge of these various institutions, and especially of the agricultural fairs, in seeing that everything contrary to law or demoralizing to the public is removed.

We have had many objectionable features withdrawn from the theatres, and while they have been greatly improved in the last few years, there are some new and very grave dangers to which I wish to call your attention. A month or two ago persons from some of the settlements of the North End came to us with a story of the great demoralization of little children by their attendance at the theatres without parents or guardians — at the Bowdoin Square theatre for one. It is not that the plays were so bad, but sometimes at least fifty little children would be at these theatres contrary to law. It was discovered, however, that the law orders the truant officer or the chief of

police to make complaint, and that a fine of $100 may be imposed whenever a child under thirteen years of age is allowed unattended to be at any show or entertainment after sundown. But in Boston we have no chief of police. We have police commissioners and captains of police, but no chief of police, so that it was impossible to convict under that law. We made investigation and found that there were from thirty to forty children who were under thirteen years of age in each of several theatres every night, and this was manifestly harmful and deleterious. We went to the legislature for an amendment of the law, making it possible for any patrolman to complain. This amendment was immediately passed by both houses, signed by the Governor and became operative. It has been enforced by the commissioners and every single night when there is a performance at any theatre the officers report whether there are any children under thirteen years old present, unaccompanied by guardian or parent. That may be a small item. It is something. It at least shows that we may take one step. By and by we may find that other steps are necessary.

I want here to publicly express my gratitude to Mayor Fitzgerald that within a week he has taken away the license and closed the Nickelodeon on Hanover Street. It has been a most dangerous resort and we have had many cases against it. I am grateful that our municipal executive of his own motion has closed that place. We wish to thank him also for refusing to grant a license to several disreputable dance-halls.

But there is one overshadowing evil to our children to which our attention has only recently been called. Last Monday night there was a meeting of an organization including many of the charity workers of Boston. A well-

known and honored clergyman of our city came there and said he was sick at heart because of what he had discovered that day. He had gone by one of the amusement parlors, of which there are many in the city, where they have moving picture machines, and he had seen certain of his Sunday-school boys in this place. He said, "I did not think it was a very creditable thing to tell them it was not a proper place, unless I knew something positive, and I began to make an investigation. There were some fifty of these machines and I found that hundreds of children were looking at pictures of the most indecent character." He said, "I have been made sick at heart by seeing all those boys and girls swarming in there to look at those foul moving pictures."

Now appears the advantage of having a society at hand. An individual might have felt helpless. Next morning we sent our agent to the place. He made an investigation, obtained a search warrant, and we took the very worst machines up to court. We arrested the proprietor, he was put on trial, and the judge declared these pictures were manifestly within the terms of the law; not merely immodest and indecent, but obscene; and there were these children paying only one cent to see these horrible things. The only question in regard to pronouncing sentence in this case was, who was responsible.

It was found that back of the persons who hire the building and exhibit the pictures is a great organization, the American Mutoscope and Biograph Co. It is a corporation which is said to have millions of capital. They are placing these instruments, establishing these amusement parlors, as they are called, in every great city and town of the country and also in England. They have as

counsel in Boston one of our honored and respected lawyers. It cannot be said for one moment that there can be any doubt of their guilt. It is not an inadvertance or possible mistake; these were the pictures of living situations which must have been carefully prepared. They must have gone to bad houses, among most abandoned women, to find those who would be willing to go through the indecent motions to be depicted for our little children to see.

What shall be done in a case like that? Here are millions of dollars invested in an invention of itself most beautiful and entirely harmless. I can think of nothing more interesting for children than to see moving pictures of an instructive and elevating character; but can you conceive of anything more infamous than pictures such as we have described? What will more completely demoralize and befoul the minds of little boys and girls of all classes, but especially of the poorer children who are not looked after as closely as those who come from more sheltered homes?

I have to confess that these companies have always said to us, "Any picture you complain of we will withdraw." But we cannot accept that responsibility. If we complain of a picture in one place and we have it taken out, it is carried across the street, or perhaps to another town, and exhibited there. Are these people such helpless babies that they do not know the difference between good and evil or what is decent or indecent? There can be no question but that this company knows the character of these pictures. The very titles on the machines show their purposes. There was one most offensive picture shown by the mutoscope which had this motto, "Say, Bill, this is the limit." It was boasted that they had

reached the limit of indecency; and, my friends, that is for little children. This clergyman said he saw a small girl enter the place with her little brother and lift him up — he was but six years old — where he could get a view of the picture, and that they had some smaller instruments placed where little children could more easily see them. He went to this group and examined the pictures, and he said they were so foul that they made him blush.

Now here is a most difficult problem. This rich company is making these public exhibitions everywhere. The special picture upon which conviction was secured as being so bad, has been shown in one of the most respectable theatres in New York this winter before a great audience. The only thing which can be done, it seems to me, is that everywhere there must be a provision made by law that there shall be deposited a sum of money — a hundred or two hundred dollars — as a guarantee of decency by these companies, and that whenever a picture is complained of and declared by the courts to be indecent and obscene, that that money shall be forfeited; and only in that way should the business be permitted to go on. I mention this instance to show how inventions, beautiful in themselves, are used by these scoundrels to the corruption and ruin of our children.

There is one thing more which I wish to mention. It is a painful subject, and yet when I heard that Scripture lesson read on the duty of the watchman, I felt that there had been a conspiracy of silence which had left the great body of young men in our country in ignorance of certain impending perils. We do not realize the gravity of the problems which face us. I spoke at our meeting last year of a New York Society of Social and Moral Prophylaxis, which is rather an ambiguous term, but it

means a society for the prevention of diseases which are the result of immorality. One of our most eminent American physicians is at its head, and eminent medical men and gentlemen we all honor and revere are its directors. They are beginning their campaign of instruction and of warning in New York, and its president, Dr. Prince A. Morrow, has written a book which has only recently appeared, called "Social Diseases and Marriage." As we speak of the social evil, these diseases are called social diseases.

You will say, Why bring up so offensive a subject before a congregation like this on a Sunday evening. When I tell you just one or two facts which have been brought out by these investigations by leading physicians, I think you will agree with me that somehow, in some way, there should be a voice raised, a clarion note sounded to warn our country of this great menace to our homes and to our safety as a people. I will read the very words of this eminent physician. Speaking of these diseases he says: "These are the most widespread and universal of all diseases in the adult male population, embracing 75 per cent of all." One would have said these facts are incredible, but physicians tell us the statement is true.

Dr. Morrow says from his own observation and experience, "Of all women coming to the New York hospital for treatment, 67 per cent were respectable married women who have been infected by their husbands." Again he says in another place, "A large proportion of the separations and divorces in this country are due to marital infection. The cause is always veiled under the name of cruelty. In France the technical name is "grave injury." The true cause is sedulously concealed. How little the public knows of the causes of a very large pro-

portion of these divorces. He adds, "From 20 to 30 per cent of all cases of blindness in the country, in our institutions for the blind, are due to this one cause."

Now, my friends, I am not saying these words to pass a sweeping censure on all men and to say that they are bad. I believe in regard to a large proportion of all these instances there has been no fair warning given. Our young men and our boys by the hundreds and thousands are going to the edge of this precipice and there is no warning voice sounded. There has been a conspiracy of silence. Fathers and mothers do not teach their boys, daughters do not learn of these dangers, churches are silent, and I fear that the medical profession has been guilty also. We are all guilty in not warning our young men.

It should be said that it is only within twenty years that the lesser of these social diseases has been known to be so profoundly dangerous in its results to the innocent wife.

In the language of Dr. Morrow, "If our young men were properly educated and had a knowledge of sexual hygiene; if they could know that these diseases are almost invariably the concomitant of licentious living; if they knew the serious consequences they entail on married life; in short, if they were only wisely and earnestly warned, thousands of homes would be saved from a terrible tragedy."

And then there is another aspect of the case. Fathers of marriageable daughters should know that dissolute men make dangerous husbands; that the man who has licentious habits before marriage is very likely to bring ruin into the home and wreck the happiness of this man's daughter; that the habits and sexual life of his prospec-

tive son-in-law is quite as important to consider as is his financial or social condition.

I am sure, from the facts which I have seen in this book, that any father who has his daughter's hand sought in marriage, and who does not know the character of the suitor, especially if he has any reason to question his morality, may do well to require a medical certificate that he is a fit and proper person to marry any pure girl. In some states they have tried to obtain a law to make that a preliminary condition of all marriage. The education of the young should go farther than that. Am I wrong in saying that young women should know something of these things? that every girl should know that a dissolute man cannot make a desirable husband?

I may seem to be dwelling only on horrors. Yet there is one other reason why we should urge our young men to consult reputable physicians. This conspiracy of silence is only broken by the thousands of quacks who advertise in our newspapers. This society is helping to secure legislation to suppress these advertisements, not only because they are offensive in themselves, but because it is proved that the men who advertise are mainly scoundrels. That I may not be thought to be merely an alarmist, I may add that these quacks are needlessly deterring young men from marriage; that the chief thing that these charlatans undertake to do is to frighten those who come to them; and physicians say it is a most common thing for them to say to young men with no serious ailment that they have a most terrible malady which unfits them for marriage. There are hundreds of men told by these fellows that they cannot marry when there is not the least reason why they should not do so.

My friends, do you not think that facts like these de-

mand that something should be done or said to dispel this menace of silence, that there should be some kind of warning? There should be a society in Boston like that in New York; or our own society, in addition to the useful and necessary work it is doing, ought to employ some physician to give his whole time to the study of this problem and to learn how in the wisest way to bring especially to our young men this needed knowledge. He should appeal to their chivalry and should know how to bring not merely to themselves, not merely to the guilty, but to the innocent, full knowledge of these terrible calamities. I commend these matters to your earnest thought.

Our society has done very considerable work. It has only had four thousand dollars this year. There have been years when we have turned more money into the treasury of the county than we have had for our own work; but we do ask your sympathy and your support, not only in our original work, but as we plan how we can in the wisest way act in co-operation with our physicians and with them undertake to avert these great penalties which threaten us as a nation, and which to-day especially confront our young.

Address of Prof. William T. Sedgwick.

It is a great pleasure, friends, to stand up and be counted in a good cause like this. I am sure that you feel as I do, that this society of which we are celebrating the anniversary this evening, deserves to live and be supported. It is difficult to listen to such statements as those which we have just heard from the President and the Secretary without indignation. This is the seamy side of mankind. This is the moral dirt of our civilization,—our boasted civilization; and I am glad to bring here to-

night, simply as one member of the community, who has never heretofore had much knowledge of the work of this society, what I believe to be the widely-felt thanks of the public for its excellent but too often thankless work.

It is an ungracious task which the agents of this society have to carry out. It is an unpopular task. It is much easier to swim with the tide; it is much easier to smile and let everything go; but here is a body of people who in this community have, for many years, stood for things that are pure and sweet and of good report; and, friends, it is your duty and mine to support and strengthen them. They are working for us and for our children and our neighbors.

One of the disadvantages of the present day is that our philanthropic work is so specialized; you have your work and I have mine; and we get so interested and absorbed in our own work that we overlook the work that others are doing which is quite as good, and possibly a great deal more important. Now, here is a case in point. Most of us have gone through the last year without the slightest knowledge that this society was doing such excellent work, and yet here it has been watchful, efficient, has caused convictions in large number, has put fines into the county treasury to a large sum, and we have known little or nothing about it.

These are the things, these which have been spoken of, which disgrace our civilization. These are the things the discussion of which should fill our churches. I say this specialization of ours has its drawbacks. It keeps us from being as sympathetic or helpful as we should be, and keeps us ignorant of what is going on around us; yet it seems to be necessary, in order to secure efficiency, and the moral of it is that we should be on our guard

against being wrapped up in our own philanthropic or professional work so that we shall lose interest in equally good or better things going on around us. By the pulling together of all good causes the world gets ahead.

There are certain instinctive objections which the world feels to work of this kind. The world is very apt to say, "Why do not the police do all these things? Why do *you* need to do anything?" We have just heard the police commended for good work, but you must remember that there are only a few policemen after all, and they have many other duties; and you must remember, moreover, that there is a certain tolerance in the community which allows some things to be slack which ought to be kept taut — as we say of ropes on a ship. There ought always to be the taut conditions in official things, — all ready for a hard pull,—but it is so easy to slack off the rope and let it sag with advantage that we do call in lay helpers in almost every department of life. It is not a bad thing for our schools and colleges that we have visiting committees of laymen come into their precincts now and then to see how they are getting on. You might as well say, Why should not the professors look after the colleges? Why have lay visitors? But the professors themselves have invited them in. They found it desirable, and I dare say that even the pulpit might occasionally profit by a lay suggestion. It is certain that in matters of public administration, at any rate, lay suggestion from time to time is almost indispensable. And the police are not always, in all cities, up to the mark. They are not infrequently too tolerant; and can you blame them, when their associations are of necessity very largely with crimes and criminals and courts? Do they not get necessarily a little hardened, a little too familiar with such things? We

must have standards, and must keep our standards high, and professional standards are often raised by infusion of the non-professionnl spirit.

Again, people are very apt to say in criticism of this kind, "Am I my brother's keeper? Is this my business? Is it any of my business if things go wrong?" We do not hear quite so much of that as formerly. The revelations of business and municipal curruption have been very wholesome. They have shown each and every man of us that he has a duty quite apart from his own individual interests; and, moreover, it is just as well to remind any one who quotes that remark about being his brother's keeper, that it was a murderer who first made that answer, and that it was also wholly irrelevant to the question put to him by the Almighty God.

Another criticism which one hears now and then is this: "Are you not setting yourselves up pretty high in this matter? Are you not on the 'I am holier than thou' plane?" So they sometimes say, and when I say "they," I mean the community which I represent. It is the kind of comment I hear and you hear now and then. "I am holier than thou," the critics says with a contemptuous sneer. But I shall never forget hearing Phillips Brooks on one occasion refer to that phrase in connection with a discourse on municipal and civic righteousness. He was rushing on in one of his magnificent sermons, the words flowing from his lips like a clear stream gushing from a living rock, when all of a sudden he said: "Why, my friends, in order that the world may be as good as it is, some people must be better than the average," and my mind rested for a moment on that sentence. In order to keep the moral average even as it is, some people must be above the average. Now, is it any shame to be above the aver-

age? Don't we need some people to keep up high standards, in order that the average of our society may be as good as it is? There are plenty of people to take the lower level. Don't we need some to take the higher?

Sometimes we hear "spotters" referred to with a deprecatory and contemptuous sneer. Now I cannot say that in all respects I like the idea of spotters, because it seems to imply the idea that one worms himself into the confidence of an offender as a friend, in order to entrap him. It does not seem on the surface quite honorable, and that is where the word spotter has a bad meaning. But what is a spotter? Let us see: Is not every detective a spotter? He certainly is. Every detective is a spotter, and if you will just drop the word spotter and use "detective," there is no trouble. The word is generally applied by people who have been "spotted" to the detective whom they hate. And the world agrees to respect the spotter who is engaged in good service as a kind of Sherlock Holmes.

Another thing that objectors say is: "This would be all very well if it were not a terrible interference with personal liberty." I do not think I need to argue this point with an audience like this, or with intelligent people in general. If personal liberty means the liberty to corrupt the young, the liberty to pull down the foundation as well as the superstructure of society, then the less personal liberty we have the better; but it has never meant that, my friends, and it never will. When we interfere with the murderer and lock him up for life, or take his life from him, that is an interference with personal liberty, if you like, but we call it the salvation of society. When you vaccinate a human being you infringe his personal liberty, but it is an infringment which humanity demands and applauds; and so will all rational society commend and ap-

plaud such work as we have been hearing about this evening. Quarantine is an interference with personal liberty, but it is for the good of all. The point is that it is society, the state, which is at stake here. It is not the person alone, but the body civic, the body politic.

The conditions which Mr. Allen described call for individual sacrifice, individual readiness to be on the right side in important matters. It is a good idea to bring these things before us. It is a better idea to support and extend the work. If I had time I should like to emphasize what Mr. Allen has said. I know that one of the worst diseases that afflicts the human race is being carried all through the community in a way that it ought not to be to-day. It behooves every man and woman of us to inform himself or herself of the facts, and to exert all the influence in his power towards the checking of this enormous evil. I believe that we are here deficient in our teaching. I believe I myself should have taught more of these matters to the pupils under my care. The longer I live the more I am persuaded that in this matter also a certain amount of publicity is going to do good. Publicity is the cry of the day. It has even become a fashion, so that privacy is becoming rare and costly, and one is sometimes inclined to say, "Sweet are the uses of obscurity." But those uses are only for good ends. Let us be honest, let us live in the light, let us be frank,— fearlessly looking one another in the face if we have clean hands and pure hearts. And let us remember that one of the noblest of the beatitudes is that which says, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

Address of Rev. John H. Denison.

May I say just one word? I think few of us can have heard these statistics without being somewhat stirred.

When I was in India, some time ago, the plague was raging. The British authorities were doing their utmost to stop it by quarantine and by enforcing some observance of aseptic methods. The natives regarded this as an unwarrantable infringement of their rights. They wanted to be free to infect themselves with the plague if they chose, and they did not see why any foreigner should come in and interfere with the national custom. They always had been free to have the plague and to die from it when they chose. They did not propose to be bothered. It was Fate. The human race had always had it. What were these people trying to do who came around to trouble them? This opposition became so strenuous that the authorities had to stop their efforts, and the deaths leaped up and doubled and trebled in number during the time I was there. It seems to me it is a similar spirit that resents the work of the Watch and Ward Society. The world has always said that we cannot get rid of the infection of immorality; the social evil will always be in existence. Every man claims a right to infect himself with it if he wants to. It is Fate. It is human nature. He is compelled to pay some attention to it when it manifests itself in disease. But it is not the disease of the body against which we need to warn men and protect ourselves in this case. We are well quarantined to-day by the state against all germs of disease that hurt our bodies. But there are other germs, not material, but mental and moral. We call them words and ideas. They enter through the eye and the ear and feed upon the brain-cells and destroy the very tissue of the immortal soul. God be thanked that they do show themselves also in the body before it is too late to save the character from complete ruin. Thank God there is some outward evidence of the

trouble which is going on in mind and heart, — of the operation of these insidious germs that are eating into the pure and sturdy and vigorous manhood which has been the backbone of our nation. We need moral quarantine and we need men who have got the stuff in them to enforce it, in spite of public ridicule and the opposition of those who claim the right to be infected. I am glad to see that this society is doing its utmost to establish such a quarantine. Some clearly-voiced protest should be made also against the position of certain physicians of prominence who are advising young men everywhere that it is necessary to their health to indulge in immorality. That is the accepted opinion among certain men of the world, and while that opinion is upheld by physicians of repute, any effort to influence young men toward continence will be viewed as the ebullition of cranks. The strongest men of the community must gather together and make the truth felt. That is what I believe this society is doing, and it is more needed, perhaps, than any other one thing in this community to-day. We have in process a sufficiently strong effort against dishonesty in public business methods, but this evil working subterraneously and eating into the very heart of public life is almost impossible to handle. It is like some of the ancient unquarantined epidemics or plagues that ate their way through the life of a whole nation until from shore to shore it was permeated with disease and foul with decay. And so may God grant that in so far as we are able we may support and uphold the hands of men who are taking a somewhat lonely and misunderstood position in order to defend our country from its most insidious enemy by an adequate quarantine.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

New England Watch and Ward Society

THIS Society shall be known as the New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be, ex-officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and subscriptions, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except by vote of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by two persons designated by said Board.

5. The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on the correspondence of the Society.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 3.30 P. M. on the first Wednesday of the month from October to June inclusive.

The Recording Secretary may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be: —

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Agent.
3. Report of the Treasurer.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a life member. Persons may be elected as honorary members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

9. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

[*These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884.*]

JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treas., in acct. with*

The New England Watch and Ward Society.

1905	DR.		
Feb. 28.	To balance from last account . .	$50.84	
1906			
Mar. 2.	" Amts. received for the year from Donations	3,113 50	
	" Witness fees	56 20	
	" Interest on Mortgage	200 00	
	" Rent of Malvern St. house . .	300 00	
	" Dividends — Union Pacific R. R. pfd.	100 00	
			$3,820 54
	CONTRA, CR.		
	By Amts. paid for year for Salaries and expenses, Agents	2,633 69	
	" Charges & Expenses, Special Agents	349 60	
	" Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	217 41	
	" Office Rent	200 00	
	" Telephone	64 02	
	" Stenographer	35 00	
	" Taxes and Repairs, Malvern St.	73 87	
	" Attorney's Fees	228 80	
	" Balance on hand	18 15	
			$3,820 54

E. and O. E.,

JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, March 27, 1906.

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The New England Watch and Ward Society, of which the above is a correct summary, and find the same correct, with vouchers for all payments and showing a balance on hand of $18.15.

A. S. LOVETT,
DELCEVARE KING } *Auditors.*

Gifts and Subscriptions

From March 1, 1905, to March 2, 1906

The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a Member of the Society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any one a Life Member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts, kindly advise the Treasurer.

A Friend, "S." . . .	100.00
A Friend, "K." . . .	40.00
A-Z	10.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward .	3.00
Aiken, Mrs. Walter .	5.00
Alford, O. H. . . .	5.00
Allen, Miss M. J. . .	10.00
Allen, Rev. F. B. . .	10.00
Ames, Mrs. J. B. . .	5.00
Ames, Rev. C. J. . .	5.00
Anonymous, Q. . .	1.00
Appleton, Mrs. William	25.00
Atkinson, Geo. . . .	5.00
Bailey, Herbert B. . .	1.00
Barbour, E. D. . . .	10.00
Bates, Jacob P. . . .	5.00
Beebe, E. Pierson . .	25.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert .	10.00
Billings, Rev. Sherrod.	5.00
Birtwell, Chas. W. . .	5.00
Bishop, The Misses .	15.00
Blacker, Miss Eliza F.	10.00
Blake, Dr. Clarence J.	10.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.	5.00
Bowditch, Chas. P. .	10.00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L. . .	25.00
Brewer, E. M. . . .	5.00
Brigham, William D. .	2.00
Brooks, S.	5.00
Brooks, Mrs. Peter C.	25.00
Brown, Durrell & Co.	25.00
Brown, S. N. . . .	20.00
Brown, Geo. H. . .	2.00
Bullard, Mrs. W. S. .	10.00
Bumstead, Mrs. F. J. .	20.00
Burditt & Williams .	2.00
Burgess, Miss M. C. .	2.00
Butler, E. K. . . .	3.00
Butler, Mrs. Chas S. .	2.00
Cabot, Godfrey L. .	10.00
Campbell, Rev. W. R.	1.00
Capen, S. B.	5.00
Carey, Miss Emma F.	5.00
Carter, Rice & Co. .	5.00
Carter, Franklin . .	10.00
Caryl, Miss H. E. . .	1.00
Case, Mrs. J. B. . .	10.00
Cash, "E"	5.00
Cash, W.	5.00
Catlin, Rev. H. D. .	1.00
Chase, Richard D. .	5.00
Chase, Theodore, Mrs.	10.00
Cheever, Dr. D. W. .	3.00
Clark, Mrs. F. S. . .	10.00
Clark, Eliot C. . . .	5.00
Clark, A. B.	10.00
Clark, Edmund S. . .	5.00
Clement, Frank . .	2.00
Coburn, Mrs. H. G. .	25.00
Cochrane, Alex . .	5.00

Coit, Rev. J. H., D.D.	10.00
Collamore, Miss Helen	10.00
Collection First Baptist Church . . .	21.00
Cooldige, T. J. . . .	5.00
Coy, Dr. Lydia N. . .	5.00
Cowing, Mrs. & Miss .	20.00
Covell, H. S. . . .	5.00
Crane, Hon. W. Murray	25.00
Crufts, Miss H. O. .	5.00
Cummings, Mrs. C. K.	10.00
Cunningham, Mrs. S. M.	5.00
Curtis, Louis . . .	10.00
Curtis, Mrs. G. S. . .	15.00
Dalton, C. H. . . .	5.00
Dana, Mrs. Julia . .	3.00
Dana, Miss Mary H. .	2.00
Davenport, G. H. . .	2 00
Davis A. McF. . . .	10.00
Day, Frank A. . . .	15.00
De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.	5.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket .	5.00
Dexter, C. W. . . .	5.00
Dole, Rev. C. F. . .	2.50
Doliber, Mrs. Thos. .	5.00
Douglass, R. S. . . .	5.00
Dove, Mrs. G. W. W.	5.00
Dunn, Miss Sarah . .	3.00
Edwards, Miss Phoebe P.	10.00
Eliot, Chas. W. . .	5.00
Estabrook, A. F. . .	10.00
"F."	200.00
Fathers & Mothers' Club	5.00
Fegan, Mrs. Fannie H.	1.00
Field, J. W.	20.00
First Parish Church, Cambridge . . .	25.00
Fish, Mrs. Fred P. .	5.00
Fiske, Mrs. J. N. . .	35.00
Fiske, Miss M. F. . .	5.00
Fitzgerald, Desmond .	5.00
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott .	50.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H. .	50.00
French, Miss Cornelia Ann	50.00
French, Miss Caroline L. W.	100.00
Friends, (per Rev. Rufus B. Tobey) .	4.00
Frothingham, Edward	10.00
Gardner, Miss S. E. .	1.00
Ginn, Edwin & Co. .	10.00
Goodrich, Alfred L. .	5.00
Gray, Miss Emily . .	3.00
Grew, H. S.	25.00
Grew, Mrs. E. W. . .	10.00
Hagar, Albert C. . .	5.00
Haskell, Miss Mary .	1.00
Hartwell, H. W. . .	10.00
Heintzemann, Carl H.	15.00
Hemenway, Mrs. C. P.	10.00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus	50.00
Hooker, Miss S. H. .	10.00
Hopkins, Col. C. A. .	5.00
Houghton, The Misses	10.00
Hubbard, J. M. . . .	5.00
Hudson, Mrs. John E.	5.00
Humphreys, J. H. . .	2.00
Humphreys, R. C. . .	2.00
Hutchins, C. P. . .	10.00
Jaynes, C. P. . . .	15.00
Jones, Jerome . . .	10.00
Kidner, Rev. Reuben .	2.00
Kimball, Mrs. David P.	10.00
King, Delcevare . .	100.00
King, D. W.	5.00
Lawrence, Right Rev. William, D.D. . .	25.00
Lawrence, A. A. . .	5.00
Leverett, G. V. . . .	25.00
Lincoln, W. H. . . .	5.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C. .	10.00
Lovett, A. S. . . .	10.00
Lowell, Miss Georgina	20.00
Lowell, Mrs. Chas. .	10.00
Lowell, Mrs. G. G. .	10.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy . .	2.00
Lyman, A. T. . . .	25.00

M. D. C. W. . . .	16.00
Manning, Miss A. A. .	5.00
Manning, Miss Annie F.	5.00
Mason, M. B. . . .	10.00
Mason, Miss Ida M. .	100.00
Mason, Mrs. H. C. .	5.00
May, Miss Eleanor G.	5.00
Merriman, Mrs. D. .	10.00
Merritt, Mrs. Percival .	10.00
Miller, V. E.	5.00
Minot, Mrs. J. G. . .	3.00
Morrill, Miss A. W. .	10.00
Morville, R. W., Jr. .	10.00
Murdock, Miss Maria N.	10.00
Nash, Mrs. S. F. K. .	10.00
Neal, Miss Caroline F.	2.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M.	5.00
Norton, Prof C. E. .	5.00
Olmstead, Mrs. J C. .	2.00
Osgood, Miss Emily L.	10.00
Page, Dr. C. G. . . .	5.00
Palfrey, J. C. . . .	5.00
Paine, the Robert Treat Association . . .	50.00
Paine, Rev. Geo. L. .	5.00
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